

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. §371		Attorney Docket Number 7636-0013.10
International Application No. PCT/US98/07232		U.S. Application No. (if known, see 37 CFR §1.5) Not yet Assigned 09/402845 Priority Date Claimed April 11, 1997
International Filing Date April 10, 1998		
Title of Invention COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR INDUCING AN IMMUNE RESPONSE AGAINST TUMOR-RELATED ANTIGENS		
Applicant(s) for DO/EO/US Reiner Laus, Curtis L. Ruegg, Michael L. Shapero, and Demao Yang		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information		
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. <input type="checkbox"/>	This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. §371. This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. §371. This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. §371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. §371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(2)) a. is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(2)). Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(3)) a. are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. have not been made and will not be made. A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(3)). An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(4)) (Unsigned). A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(5)).	
Items 11 to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:		
11. <input type="checkbox"/> 12. <input type="checkbox"/> 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 14. <input type="checkbox"/> 15. <input type="checkbox"/> 16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR §1.97 and §1.98. An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR §3.28 and §3.31 is included. A FIRST preliminary amendment. A SECOND or SUBSTITUTE preliminary amendment. A substitute specification. A change of Power of Attorney and/or Address letter. Other items or information: The due date for this filing is Monday, October 11, 1999, which falling on a federal holiday, extends the period for filing to Tuesday, October 12, 1999, under PCT Rule 80.5.	

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09/402845

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420 Rec'd PCT/PTO 12 OCT 1999

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF:

Laus, et al.

EXAMINER: Unknown

SERIAL No.: Not yet Assigned

ART UNIT: Unknown

FILED: Concurrently Herewith

FOR: COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR
INDUCING AN IMMUNE RESPONSE
AGAINST TUMOR-RELATED ANTIGENSPreliminary Amendment

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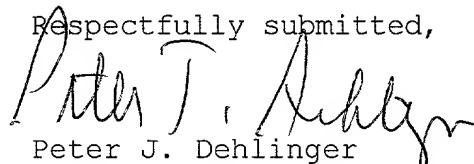
Sir:

Before examination, please amend the above-noted application as follows:

In the Specification:

On page 1, after the title, insert --This application is a continuation of International Application No. PCT/US98/07232, filed on April 10, 1998, designating the United States, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/043,301, filed April 11, 1997, now abandoned, which are hereby incorporated by reference.--

Respectfully submitted,


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Attorney Docket No.: 7636-0013.10

Applicant: Laus, et al.

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For: COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR INDUCING AN IMMUNE RESPONSE
AGAINST TUMOR-RELATED ANTIGENS

Small Entity Statement Under
37 CFR 1.9(f) and 1.27(c) - Small Business Concern

I hereby declare that I am: *

- ☐ The owner of the small business concern identified below:
- ☒ An official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

Name of Concern: Dendreon Corporation

Address of Concern: 3005 First Street
Seattle, CA 98121

I hereby declare that the above-identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR §121.12, and reproduced in 37 CFR §1.9(d), for purposes of paying reduced fees under 35 U.S.C. §41 in that the number of employees, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons and the concern has not assigned, granted, conveyed, or licensed, and is under no obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey, or licenses, any rights in the invention to any person who could not be classified as an independent inventor if that person had made the invention, or to any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern or a nonprofit organization under this section. For this section, concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both. The number of employees of the business concern is the average over the fiscal year of the persons employed during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year. Employees are those persons employed on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis during the previous fiscal year of the concern. I hereby declare that rights under contract or law in the above-identified application have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern identified above.

If the rights held by the above-identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed below* and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR §1.9(d) or by any concern which would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR §1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR §1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR §1.9(e).

NOTE: Separate statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR §1.27).

Name: David J. MadalaAddress: 6826 55th Ave N.E. Seattle WA 98115

☐ individual ☐ small business concern ☐ nonprofit organization

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate (37 CFR §1.28(b)).

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Attorney Docket No.: 7636-0013.10

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. §1001, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING:

David L. Urdal

DAVID L. URDAL

TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING:

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Date:

10/12/99

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COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR INDUCING AN IMMUNE RESPONSE AGAINST TUMOUR-RELATED ANTIGENSField of the Invention

- 5 The invention relates to immunotherapeutic compositions and methods for producing immunity against tumor-related antigens. Such compositions and methods are useful in reducing tumor cell load.

References

- 10 Ausubel, F.M., *et al.*, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., Media PA (1992).
 Mackett, M., *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 49:857-864 (1984).
 Sambrook, *et al.*, MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL (Second Edition), Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, N.Y. (1989).

15

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- Tumor antigens are generally proteins or glycoproteins that are present on the surface of tumor cells. In many cases, such antigens are identical to or highly similar to antigens that are present on normal, non-tumor cells in the host organism, allowing the tumor cells to escape the host's
20 immunological surveillance mechanisms.

- Traditional means of reducing tumor load in afflicted individuals have relied on chemical or radiation treatments that target particular attributes of tumor cell growth, such as hormone dependence, rate of growth, and the like. Such treatments have been shown to be effective in combatting certain types of tumors, but relatively or incompletely effective in other cases. Therefore, methods to
25 enhance or augment the ability of an organism to immunologically eradicate some or all circulating tumor cells (tumor load) are needed.

- For example, in the case of prostate tumors, although the five-year survival rates for localized prostate cancer have improved significantly, the prognosis for metastatic forms of the disease has not been improved in recent years. Prostatectomy (simple or radical) and local radiation therapy are
30 effective at early stages of the disease, but are of little or no benefit in the later, metastatic stages of the disease. Moreover, metastatic forms of prostate cancer are generally resistant to conventional anti-neoplastic chemotherapy.

- The only therapy that has shown benefit so far in the disseminated form of the disease is androgen ablation, either by castration or estrogen (diethylstilbestrol) therapy. Prostate tumor cells
35 are typically dependent on testosterone or other androgens as growth factors. However, androgen withdrawal frequently leads to outgrowth of androgen-independent, mutant tumor cells. Thus, since

all currently available therapies for disseminated prostate cancer are at best palliative and do not prolong survival, improved therapies for eradicating circulating or disseminated prostate tumor cells are needed.

The present invention is concerned with an immunotherapeutic treatment method that takes advantage of the observation that is the discovery of the invention, that is, animals immunized with xenogeneic antigens can be made to mount an immune response against closely related self-antigens, such as the antigens present on tumor cells. Such a therapy has the advantages over conventional therapies that (i) it mobilizes the body's natural mechanisms for ridding itself of the diseased cells, (ii) it can be directed to disseminated forms of the disease, and (iii) it can be used to either augment or replace conventional anti-tumor therapy.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides novel compositions and methods for producing immune responses directed against tumor-related antigens. More specifically, the invention includes a novel tumor-related antigen, mouse prostatic acid phosphatase (mPAP) which can be used as a xenogeneic antigen to induce prostate-directed immunity in other mammalian species. The invention further includes several novel vehicles which can be used to carry out immunization with xenogeneic prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) that leads to therapeutic immunity directed against other forms of PAP tumor antigen, including human PAP. These vehicles include viruses, such as vaccinia virus, or dendritic cells which express mPAP, human PAP or rat PAP. Further, the present invention includes the discovery that immunization with xenogeneic forms of recombinant PAP protein leads to formation of cross-reactive antibodies which react with the autologous form of PAP.

In a related embodiment, the invention includes the discovery of a novel prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) polypeptide isolated from mouse, which is xenogeneic with respect to human PAP, and which can therefore be used as an antigen to produce a humoral and/or cellular response against tumor antigens resident in a subject, according to the methods described herein. The isolated PAP polypeptide has at least about 90%, and preferably at least 95% sequence identity to the sequence presented as SEQ ID NO: 2 (mPAP). It is further appreciated that the PAP antigen can be formed with by substituting into the polypeptide sequence identified as SEQ ID NO: 2 amino acids that represent conservative substitutions, according to the teachings presented herein. Preferably, such conservative substitutions will not alter the mPAP sequence by more than about 10%.

The invention also includes polynucleotides that encode the PAP polypeptides described above. In a preferred embodiment, the polynucleotide has the sequence presented as SEQ ID NO: 1. In addition, the invention includes vectors, such as baculoviral vectors, that carry such polynucleotides, along with appropriate regulatory elements effective for expression of the polynucleotide in the host.

As mentioned above, the invention also includes a method of inducing an immune response against a tumor-associated antigen in a mammalian subject by administering to the subject an immunogenic dosage of a composition which includes a xenogeneic form of the tumor-related antigen from a different mammalian species.

5 In one particular embodiment, the tumor associated antigen is human prostatic acid phosphatase, and the administered xenogeneic antigen is a non-human PAP. In a more specific embodiment, the xenogeneic antigen includes mouse PAP, as described above. Such an antigen composition may be produced in any of a number of expression systems known in the art; in a particular described embodiment it is produced in insect cells.

10 In an alternative embodiment, the antigen composition may be a recombinant virus which expresses the xenogeneic antigen. In preferred embodiments, the recombinant virus is vaccinia, adeno, or adeno-like virus, and the xenogeneic antigen is a non-human PAP, such as mouse PAP, as described above. In still another preferred embodiment, the xenogeneic antigen composition includes a dendritic cell pulsed *in vitro* with a xenogeneic antigen, which may be, in a further preferred
15 embodiment, a non-human PAP, such as mouse PAP.

In a related aspect, the invention includes an immunogenic composition for eliciting an immune response against a tumor-related antigen in a mammalian species. The composition includes a recombinant vaccinia virus that expresses a xenogeneic form of a tumor-related antigen. In a preferred embodiment the xenogeneic form of the tumor-related antigen is a non-human PAP, such
20 as the mouse PAP polypeptide forms discussed above.

In still another related aspect, the invention includes an immunogenic composition for eliciting a cellular immune response against a tumor-related antigen in a mammalian species. In this embodiment, the composition includes a dendritic cell that has been pulsed *in vitro* with a xenogeneic form of the tumor-related antigen. In a preferred form, the xenogeneic form of the tumor-related
25 antigen includes a non-human PAP, such as mouse PAP, as discussed above.

These and other objects and features of the invention will become more fully apparent when the following detailed description of the invention is read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

30 **Brief Description of the Sequences**

SEQ ID NO: 1 is a nucleotide sequence for mouse prostatic acid phosphatase (mPAP);

SEQ ID NO: 2 is a deduced amino acid sequence for mPAP;

SEQ ID NO: 3 is a gene specific primer used for cloning the 5' end of mPAP from mouse prostate (first round);

SEQ ID NO: 4 is a gene specific primer used for cloning the 5' end of mPAP from mouse prostate (second round);

SEQ ID NO: 5 is a gene specific primer used for cloning the 3' end of mPAP from mouse prostate (first round);

5 SEQ ID NO: 6 is a gene specific primer used for cloning the 3' end of mPAP from mouse prostate (second round);

SEQ ID NO: 7 is synthetic anchor primer one (AP1) used in cloning mPAP;

SEQ ID NO: 8 is synthetic anchor primer two (AP2) used in cloning mPAP;

SEQ ID NO: 9 is the forward primer (A31091) of a pair of primers used to amplify mPAP;

10 SEQ ID NO: 10 is the reverse primer (A31093) of a pair of primers used to amplify mPAP;
and

SEQ ID NO: 11 is the signal sequence present in SEQ ID NO: 2.

Detailed Description of the Invention

15 I. Definitions

Unless otherwise indicated, all terms used herein have the same meaning as they would to one skilled in the art of the present invention. Practitioners are particularly directed to Sambrook, *et al.* (1989) and Ausubel, *et al.*, for definitions and terms of the art. It is to be understood that this invention is not limited to the particular methodology, protocols, and reagents described, as these may
20 vary.

The term "polynucleotide" as used herein refers to a polymeric molecule having a backbone that supports bases capable of hydrogen bonding to typical polynucleotides, where the polymer backbone presents the bases in a manner to permit such hydrogen bonding in a sequence specific fashion between the polymeric molecule and a typical polynucleotide (*e.g.*, single-stranded DNA).

25 Such bases are typically inosine, adenosine, guanosine, cytosine, uracil and thymidine. Polymeric molecules include double and single stranded RNA and DNA, and backbone modifications thereof, for example, methylphosphonate linkages.

The term "vector" refers to a nucleotide sequence that can assimilate new nucleic acids, and propagate such new sequences in an appropriate host. Vectors include, but are not limited to
30 recombinant plasmids and viruses. The vector (*e.g.*, plasmid or recombinant virus) comprising the nucleic acid of the invention can be in a carrier, for example, a plasmid complexed to protein, a plasmid complexed with lipid-based nucleic acid transduction systems, or other non-viral carrier systems.

The term "polypeptide" as used herein refers to a compound made up of a single chain of amino acid residues linked by peptide bonds. The term "protein" as used herein may be

synonymous with the term "polypeptide" or may refer, in addition, to a complex of two or more polypeptides.

The term "splice variant" refers to a polypeptide that is coded by a common gene but which has a sequence that is altered due to alternative splicing of the mRNA prior to translation. Such
5 splicing may result in a deletion of or addition of one or more amino acids (peptide segments) at any point in the polypeptide.

When referred to in the context of an mRNA transcript, a "splice variant" is an mRNAs produced by alternative splicing of coding regions, *i.e.*, exons, from the common gene.

Amino acid residues are referred to herein by their standard single- or three-letter notations:
10 A, ala, alanine; C, cys, cysteine; D, asp, aspartic acid; E, glu, glutamic acid; F, phe, phenylalanine; G, gly, glycine; H, his, histidine; I, ile, isoleucine; K, lys, lysine; L, leu, leucine; M, met, methionine; N, asn, asparagine; P, pro, proline; Q, gln, glutamine; R, arg, arginine; S, ser, serine; T, thr, threonine; V, val, valine; W, trp, tryptophan; X, hyp, hydroxyproline; Y, tyr, tyrosine.

A "conservative substitution" refers to the substitution of an amino acid in one class by an
15 amino acid in the same class, where a class is defined by common physicochemical amino acid sidechain properties and high substitution frequencies in homologous proteins found in nature (as determined, *e.g.*, by a standard Dayhoff frequency exchange matrix or BLOSUM matrix). Six general classes of amino acid sidechains, categorized as described above, include: Class I (Cys); Class II (Ser, Thr, Pro, Ala, Gly); Class III (Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu); Class IV (His, Arg, Lys); Class V (Ile, Leu,
20 Val, Met); and Class VI (Phe, Tyr, Trp). For example, substitution of an Asp for another class III residue such as Asn, Gln, or Glu, is a conservative substitution.

The term "immunogenic dosage" as used herein refers to a dosage of antigen that, when administered to a suitable vertebrate subject, produces a detectable immune response, such a humoral response (circulating antibodies) or a cellular response (antigen-specific T-lymphocytes). This
25 response may develop in days or weeks, depending on the dosage, the species or strain of animal immunized, and the immunization schedule employed by the researcher. Such variables and their assessment are known in the art; further, methods of extrapolating data from experimental animals, such as mice or rats, to humans is also known in the art.

The term "xenogeneic", as used herein, refers to a polypeptide antigen that is derived from
30 a species other than the reference species, where such foreign species' antigen exhibits substantial identity -- *e.g.*, at least 60-95%, and preferably at least 70-95% sequence identity -- to the reference species' antigen. In this context, the term "substantial identity" refers to concordance of an amino acid sequence with another amino acid sequence or of a polynucleotide sequence with another polynucleotide sequence when such sequences are arranged in a best fit alignment in any of a number
35 of sequence alignment proteins known in the art.

A "xenogeneic form of an antigen" refers to an antigen having substantial sequence identity to a reference antigen, but derived from a different species of animal.

The term "autologous", as used herein, refers to polypeptide antigens derived from the same species as the reference species.

5

II. Immunogenic Compositions

A. Tumor-associated Antigens

The rationale for using tumor-associated antigens in cancer therapy is based on the observation that several tumor antigen-specific immune effector mechanisms can be utilized to attack tumors. Both cellular and humoral immune responses may contribute to tumor rejection in a variety of experimental and clinical models. Passively applied antibodies have shown promise in diseases such as B-cell lymphoma. However, this treatment requires identification and cloning of a specific individual's tumor antigen. Further, since tumor antigens are generally autoantigens (*e.g.*, self-antigens to which the individual is tolerant) it has been difficult to achieve an effective or reliable immune response, using immunological approaches. Conventional adjuvants may not be sufficient to break established tolerance towards autoantigens.

By way of example, in prostate cancer, the two best-studied tumor markers are prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) and prostate-specific antigen (PSA). More recently, a prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSM) has been cloned that was originally identified by the monoclonal antibody 7E11.C5.

Currently, the most widely used tumor marker in prostate cancer is prostate-specific antigen (PSA). PSA displays an exquisite specificity and sensitivity for detecting and monitoring prostate cancer. It is a member of the glandular kallikrein family and as such displays substantial sequence homology to other members of this gene family. More specifically, human glandular kallikrein and pancreatic/renal kallikrein share 78% and 57% of their respective amino acid sequence with PSA.

An alternative antigen that combines the features of well-established tissue specificity and relative uniqueness of amino acid sequence is prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP). PAP is the prostate-specific isoenzyme of the heterogeneous group of acid phosphatases. Physiologically, it occurs as a homodimer with a molecular weight of approximately 102 kD. PAP is a secreted enzyme of unknown physiological significance. It occurs in concentrations of approximately 1 mg/ml in seminal plasma. Elevated serum levels of PAP caused by PAP-secreting tumor cells is found in 33%, 79%, 71% and 92% of patients with stages A, B, C and D prostatic cancer, respectively. Elevation of prostatic acid phosphatase in patients with stage D prostate cancer was noted to be associated with significantly shortened survival, while decreased levels of serum acid phosphatase correlated with response to therapy. Studies with PAP-specific monoclonal antibodies and RNA probes indicate that the PAP antigen is strictly prostate-specific.

Immunohistochemical studies reveal that PAP is expressed by the normal prostate and >90% of adenocarcinomas of the prostate, but is not expressed by other tissues. Since PAP is expressed by the healthy prostate, it has been difficult to elicit an immune response to human PAP using human PAP as an antigen.

5 It is the discovery of the present invention that xenogeneic tumor-associated antigens can be used to elicit an immune response to the autologous, tumor-associated antigen. For example, and as exemplified below, prostatic acid phosphatases (PAPs) derived from human and rat share 78% sequence identity; PAPs from human and mouse share 80% sequence identity; and PAPs from rat and mouse share 87% sequence identity. Thus, within the context and definitions of the present invention,
10 mouse PAP is xenogeneic with respect to humans, and vice-versa.

Data presented herein (*See* Section III, below), show that immunization of a rodent using autologous PAP as immunogen stimulates antibodies (humoral response) that react with self antigen. However, such autologous immunization did not result in a cellular immune response as would be needed to combat tumor cells *in vivo*. In contrast, as shown below, in accordance with the discovery
15 of the present invention, when the xenogeneic antigen was used as antigen, production of both a humoral and a cellular response were elicited.

B. Prostatic Acid Phosphatase Antigen Compositions

The cDNA for human and rat PAP have been isolated. In humans, a 3061 bp-cDNA contains
20 an open reading frame of 1158 bp that codes for a protein 386 amino acids (aa) in length. After cleavage of a 32 aa signal peptide a 41 kD peptide backbone is generated. Three N-glycosylation sites occur on each chain.

The mouse form of PAP has not been previously described. In experiments carried out in support of the present invention, mouse PAP has been cloned and its nucleotide and deduced amino
25 acid sequences identified. Example 1 provides details of the cloning procedures used to isolate the mouse polynucleotide sequence, shown as SEQ ID NO: 1. Using this sequence, the deduced polypeptide sequence was determined (SEQ ID NO: 2).

The N-terminal 31 amino acid portion of the polypeptide sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2 represents the predicted signal peptide and is referred to herein as SEQ ID NO: 11. The polypeptide
30 composition of the invention includes the mouse PAP identified herein as SEQ ID NO: 2, including minor, conservative substitutions therein, where such substitutions preserve the biological activity of the protein and do not alter the sequence by more than 10%, or preferably 5%. Conservative substitutions are well known in the art. It is further appreciated that mPAP may retain its identity and utility as a xenogeneic antigen when it has at least 90% and preferably 95% identity to SEQ ID NO:

35 2.

Six general classes of amino acid sidechains, categorized as described above, include: Class I (Cys); Class II (Ser, Thr, Pro, Ala, Gly); Class III (Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu); Class IV (His, Arg, Lys); Class V (Ile, Leu, Val, Met); and Class VI (Phe, Tyr, Trp). A substitution of one member of a single class for another member of the same class represents a conservative substitution, in accordance with the present invention. For example, substitution of an Asp for another class III residue such as Asn, Gln, or Glu, is a conservative substitution.

As mentioned above and described in further detail below, it has been found that the mouse PAP antigen is effective to serve as an immunogen capable of eliciting a cellular immune response against human PAP. Accordingly, it is appreciated that this novel polypeptide has utility as an anti-tumor immunogen. The polynucleotide coding sequence and vectors containing this sequence therefore have utility in the manufacture of the polypeptide immunogen by recombinant means. Such polynucleotides and vectors can be constructed according to methods well known in the art (Ausubel, *et al.*, 1992). In the context of the present invention, the mouse PAP coding sequence includes SEQ ID NO: 1 and any minor modifications thereof, including but not limited to equivalent codons and codon modifications made to conform with codon preferences of a particular expression vector and/or organism. As discussed above, the invention also includes its expression product, SEQ ID NO: 2, as well as splice variants thereof.

Selection of particular vectors for use with specific cell types will be within the skill of persons skilled in the art of recombinant protein expression.

For example, insect cells and the lytic baculovirus *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhidrosis virus (AcNPV) can be used as an expression system for production of the polypeptide compositions of the invention. This system is particularly desirable, because it is capable of providing a glycosylated product. Production of mouse and rat PAP in insect cells is detailed in Example 1. Other suitable expressions systems, including appropriate promoters and expression vectors, will be known to those skilled in the art, and include, but are not limited to adeno virus, adeno-like virus and the like.

III. Compositions and Methods for Inducing an Immune Response

It is the discovery of the present invention that a xenogeneic antigen can be used to induce an immune response against a closely related autologous tumor antigen. Methods and dosages for producing humoral and/or cellular responses are exemplified in the methods illustrated in the sections that follow, including the referenced examples. In general, the practitioner will appreciate that an immunogenic dosage can be determined empirically and/or extrapolated from appropriate experimental species. Empirical determinations are made by administering small initial doses (the equivalent of an approximately 200-500 μ g dose of xenogeneic antigen composition in rat, or about 10^7 cells producing

recombinant peptide, as described below) according to methods known in the art and measuring for a detectable immune response, such a humoral response (circulating antibodies) or a cellular response (antigen-specific T-lymphocytes), according to methods well known in the art or exemplified below. Such a response may develop in days or weeks, depending on the dosage, the species or strain of animal immunized, and the immunization schedule employed by the researcher. Such variables and their assessment are known in the art; further, methods of extrapolating data from experimental animals, such as mice or rats, to humans is also known in the art.

A. Xenogeneic Antigen Immunogens

Xenogeneic antigens of the present invention can be used to induce humoral and/or cellular responses, according to the methods described below. Example 3 provides details of methods used to induce a xenogeneic humoral response in rats. TABLE 1 shows humoral responses of rats immunized with human PAP, which is xenogeneic with respect to rat. As shown, antibodies that recognized both the foreign, xenogeneic antigen (human PAP) and the autologous polypeptide (rat PAP) were detected. As a control, rats immunized with a control polypeptide (ovalbumin) did not produce antibodies that reacted with either the immunizing antigen or the autologous PAP.

Table 1

Immunization (Strain/Immunogen)	Test Antigen		
	Ovalbumin	rat PAP	human PAP
COP rats/human PAP	0	+	+
COP rats/ovalbumin	+	0	0
WISTAR rats/human PAP	0	+	+
WISTAR rats/ovalbumin	+	0	0

Similarly, as shown in TABLE 2, when mice were immunized with either rat, human or mouse PAP, in each case, antibodies were detected that reacted with all three of the antigens. This further shows that immunization with xenogeneic antigen elicits a response against the reference, self-antigen, in this case, mouse PAP.

Table 1

Immunization (Strain/Immunogen)	Test Antigen			
	Ovalbumin	rat PAP	mouse PAP	human PAP
C57/bl6 mice/human PAP	0	+	+	+
C57/bl6 mice/rat PAP	0	+	+	+
C57/bl6 mice/mouse PAP	0	+	+	+
C57/bl6 mice/ovalbumin	+	0	0	0

These data show that the rodent forms of PAP are capable of inducing an anti-human PAP immune response. thus, they are suitable for inducing prostate-cancer directed immunity in patients who suffer from PAP-positive tumors.

B. Vaccinia Virus PAP Immunogens

Example 3 provides details of experiments carried out in support of the present invention in which xenogeneic PAP was tested for its ability to also induce cellular immunity that cross-reacts with autologous PAP. Recombinant vaccinia viruses were constructed to express rat PAP or human PAP. These viruses were then used to immunize rats, *i.e.*, a xenogeneic immunization. Cellular immunity towards autologous PAP was measured by detecting infiltration by immune cells of PAP-expressing organs, producing, for example, the response known as "autoimmune prostatitis." RatPAP and humanPAP as described in Example 2 were processed to produce recombinant vaccinia viruses essentially as described by Mackett, *et al.* (1984) which reference is incorporated herein by reference. Autoimmune damage (prostatitis) caused by these immunizations was detected after routine histopathology examination of prostates. Histopathological findings in vaccinia-immunized rats are summarized in TABLE 3, where "0" indicates no change, "(+)" indicates a mild response, and "+++" indicates a robust cellular response.

Table 3

Immunogen	Autoimmune Damage to the Prostate ¹
0	0
wild-type vaccinia virus	(+)
vaccinia virus-ratPAP	(+)
vaccinia virus-humanPAP	+++

¹(Scale: 0-4)

As demonstrated by these experiments, the vaccinia virus-human PAP construct (*e.g.*, a xenogeneic antigen construct) was particularly effective in eliciting a cellular immune response against rat PAP *in vivo*. Surprisingly, it was more effective in raising such a response than was the corresponding ratPAP-vaccinia virus construct. From these experiments it is anticipated that a rodent protein, such as rat PAP or mouse PAP will be effective as an immunogen that is capable of stimulating a cellular immune response against autologous (human PAP) tumor antigen. The implications of this type of response in the context of anti-tumor therapy are appreciated by the present invention. It is further appreciated that such response can be produced by any of a number of appropriate viral expression systems, including, but not limited to, vaccinia, adeno and adeno-like viruses.

C. Pulsed Dendritic Cells

In a related aspect, the invention includes immunogenic compositions comprising dendritic cells pulsed *in vitro* with a xenogeneic tumor antigen, as discussed above.

In practice, dendritic cells are isolated from an individual, using known methods, one of which is described in Example 5, herein. The dendritic cells are mixed with a xenogeneic antigen of interest, such as mouse PAP or ratPAP, using standard methods, such as the general methods described in Example 6. The cell preparation may then be depleted of CD4⁺ T-cells by solid phase immunoadsorption and further fractionated to enrich for cells having cytolytic activity. Doses of about 10⁶ to 10⁹, and preferably, about 10⁷ cells are then administered to the subject by intravenous or central injection according to established procedures (*e.g.*, infusion over 30 to 60 minutes). The responsiveness of the subject to this treatment is measured by monitoring the induction of a cytolytic T-cell response, a helper T-cell response and antibody response towards the tumor-related antigen of interest in peripheral blood mononuclear cells by methods well known in the art. Alternatively, autoimmune damage can be measured as described for PAP in part B, above.

In addition to the direct *in vivo* administration regimen described above, the xenogeneic antigen-pulsed dendritic cells can be used, for example, in *ex vivo* somatic therapy, *in vivo* implantable devices and *ex vivo* extracorporeal devices. They can also be employed in the screening of antigenicity and immunogenicity of peptide epitopes from tumor- and virus-specific antigens.

The following examples illustrate, but in no way are intended to limit the present invention.

EXAMPLESExample 1Molecular Cloning of Mouse PAP

Mouse prostatic acid phosphatase (mPAP) was cloned in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using primers derived from the known ratPAP sequence and synthetic anchor primers that were attached to the 5' and 3' ends of the cDNA respectively. Rat sequences that could cross-prime the unknown mouse sequence were determined experimentally by evaluating multiple primers empirically.

mPAP was cloned from mouse prostate organ as follows: Poly A+ RNA was prepared from whole mouse prostates. cDNA was synthesized using the Marathon RACE System (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) and the 3' RACE System (Gibco BRL; Gaithersburg, MD) according to instructions provided by the manufacturer. The 5' end of the cDNA was cloned as a 5' RACE product from mouse prostate Marathon cDNA by subjecting it to 2 rounds of PCR using the following primers in each round:

1st Round: synthetic anchor primer 1 (AP1) and gene-specific primer
5-CATTCCGGTAGTACATCTCCAC-3 (SEQ ID NO: 3)

2nd Round: AP1 and gene specific primer
5-GTCACAAACTTCAACTCCTTGG-3 (SEQ ID NO: 4)

The 3' end of the cDNA was cloned as a 3' RACE product from mouse prostate Marathon cDNA by subjecting it to 2 rounds of PCR using the following primers in each round:

1st Round: synthetic anchor primer 1 (AP1) and gene-specific primer
5-GATGTACTACCGGAATGAGAC-3 (SEQ ID NO: 5)

2nd Round: synthetic anchor primer 2 (AP2) and gene-specific primer
5-NGTGATCCCNARGACTGG-3 (SEQ ID NO: 6)

AP1 : 5-CCATCCTAATACGACTCAACTATAGGGC-3 (SEQ ID NO: 7)

AP2 : 5-ACTCACTATAGGGCTCGAGCGGC-3 (SEQ ID NO: 8)

In the foregoing sequences, R is A or G, and N is A,G,C or T/U.

Specific RACE products were subcloned and DNA sequence was obtained by DNA sequencing with a Fluorescence-based automated sequencer (ABI 373A, Perkin-Elmer/Applied Biosystems). PCR primers were designed according to this partial sequence information to amplify the full-length mouse Pap cDNA using standard PCR conditions.

The following primer pair was used:

A31091 (f) : 5-AAGTGCAGCACCTCCTAAGG-3 (SEQ ID NO:9)

A31093 (r) : 5-GCACTTCCTGCTGAGCTCC-3 (SEQ ID NO: 10)

The cDNA obtained in this way was subcloned and both strands were sequenced using standard methods on the ABI 373A sequencer. The cDNA included a 1158 base pair open reading frame (SEQ ID NO: 1) which codes for a 385 amino acid polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 2), including a signal peptide as the first 31 residues (SEQ ID NO: 11).

5

Example 2

Expression of mPAP and ratPAP in Insect Cells

The cDNA encoding mPAP, rat PAP and human were cloned into the pBacPAK8 baculovirus recombination vector (Clontech). rPAP cDNA was amplified from first strand cDNA made from
10 mRNA isolated from rat prostate (Harlan) using primers which delineate the fragment containing nucleotides 15-1177 (Genbank Acc. M32397) and add an exogenous Xho I restriction site at the 5'-end and exogenous BamHI and Bln I sites at the 3'-end to facilitate insertion into the pBacPAK8 vector. mPAP was obtained as described in example 1. Both cDNAs were modified by inclusion of a synthetic polynucleotide sequence at the 3' end which codes for six histidine residues (HIS6). This tag was used
15 for purification of recombinant PAPs with metal-chelate affinity chromatography. The cDNA encoding human PAP was amplified by PCR from first strand cDNA made from mRNA isolated from the human prostate carcinoma cell line LNCaP (ATCC CRL 1740) using primers which delineate the fragment containing nucleotides 1-1175 (Genbank Acc. M34840) and add an exogenous Xho I restriction site at the 5'-end and exogenous BamHI and Xba I sites at the 3'-end to facilitate insertion
20 into the pBacPAK8 BV recombination vector (Clontech). This Xba I site is engineered to provide an in-frame stop codon for human PAP.

Recombinant baculovirus.

The PAP plasmids were each mixed with linearized BV viral genome plasmid and the mixtures were each transfected into Sf21 cells using Lipofectin as supplied in a recombinant BV
25 transfection kit (Clontech). Six days after transfection, the culture supernatants were collected and titrated on Sf21 monolayers under agarose to form viral plaques. Four days later the cells were stained with neutral red and candidate viral plaques were picked and expanded on Sf21 cells to screen for recombinant BV using PAP enzymatic activity as a readout. PAP⁺ BV clones were chosen and expanded in Sf21 large-scale suspension cultures for viral stocks and subsequently for protein
30 production using protein-free Sf900 II media (Gibco/BRL).

All recombinant proteins exhibited PAP enzymatic activity as shown by hydrolysis of PNPP in a standard acid phosphatase assay. They were purified to > 80% purity by affinity chromatography on nickel-charged columns (Qiagen) according to instructions which were provided by the manufacturer.

35

Example 3

Immunization with Xenogeneic Antigen

Purified recombinant mPAP and rPAP were used to immunize rats (COP and WISTAR inbred strains) or mice (C57/bl6). Rats were immunized with 200 μ g protein in complete Freund's adjuvant subcutaneously. They received booster immunizations on days 14 and 28. Antibody responses were measured on day 42. Mice were immunized in a similar fashion except that 500 μ g or 100 μ g of recombinant protein were used in each immunization. Control groups of animals were immunized with ovalbumin in doses and adjuvant equivalent to the PAP immunizations.

Antibody titers of immune animals were determined with standard solid phase ELISA assays which were performed by coating purified PAP onto ELISA plates. Plates were then reacted with test sera. Bound antibodies were detected with horseradish-peroxidase (HRP)- coupled Goat-anti rat(or anti-mouse) antibodies respectively.

Example 4

Vaccinia Viral Construct PAP Antigens

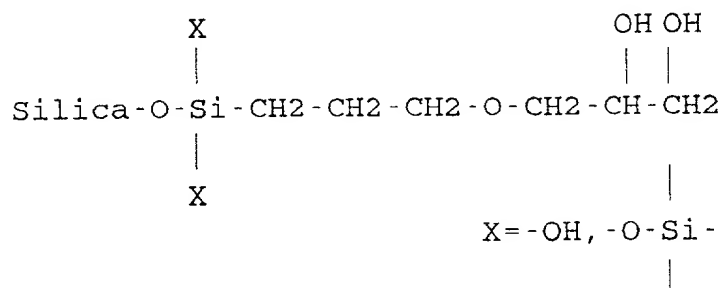
Xenogeneic immunity was compared to cellular immunity that cross-reacts with autologous PAP. Therefore, we constructed recombinant vaccinia viruses that express rat PAP or human PAP. These viruses were used to immunize rats. cellular immunity towards autologous PAP can be measured by detecting infiltration by immune cells of PAP-expressing organs, *i.e.*, autoimmune prostatitis. RatPAP and humanPAP as described in example 3 were processed to produce recombinant vaccinia viruses essentially as described by Mackett, *et al.* (1984). The recombinant viruses were grown in COS-7 cells (ATCC) and were used to immunize male COP rats. Autoimmune damage caused by these immunizations was detected after routine histopathology examination of prostates. Histopathological findings in vaccinia-immunized rats are summarized in Table 3.

Example 5

Preparation of Dendritic Cells

Buffy coats prepared from one unit of blood from HLA-A0201 positive volunteer healthy donors are obtained from the Stanford University Blood Center (Stanford, CA). Cells are harvested from the leukopacs, diluted to 60 mL using Ca⁺⁺/Mg⁺⁺ free phosphate buffered saline (D-PBS; Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island, NY) and layered over two 15 mL columns of organosilanized colloidal silica (OCS) separation medium (prepared as described by Dorn in U.S. Patent 4,927,749, incorporated herein by reference, at a density 1.0720 gr/ml, pH 7.4, 280 mOsm/kg H₂O) in 50 mL centrifuge tubes, preferably cell-trap tubes. The OCS medium is preferably prepared by reacting and

thus blocking the silanol groups of colloidal silica (approx. 10-20 nm diameter particles) with an alkyl trimethoxy silane reagent and has the structural formula:



5

Related colloidal silicas and methods for production thereof are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,927,749 to Dorn. In a preferred embodiment, the OCS density gradient material is diluted to an appropriate specific density in a physiological salt solution supplemented with polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) such as PVP-10 available from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO).

10 The tubes are centrifuged at $1000 \times g$ for 35 minutes at room temperature. The centrifuge run is allowed to stop without braking and the peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC), present at the interface, are harvested.

PBMC are resuspended in D-PBS, centrifuged once at $650 \times g$ for 10 minutes and twice more at $200 \times g$ for 5 minutes to remove platelets. Platelet-depleted PBMC are resuspended in 60 mL of
 15 D-PBS, layered on top of two columns of 15 mL of OCS (density 1.0610 gr/mL, 280 mOsm/kg H_2O) in a centrifuge tube and centrifuged at $650 \times g$ for 25 minutes at 4°C without braking. The resulting interface (primarily monocytes) and pellet cells (primarily lymphocytes) are harvested and washed with D-PBS by centrifugation at room temperature (once at $650 \times g$ for 10 minutes and twice thereafter at $200 \times g$ for 5 minutes).

20 In instances where the dendritic cells are used to generate peptide-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) for purposes of elucidating their antigen presentation function, the interface fraction (mostly monocytes) is resuspended in cold pooled human AB serum (Irvine Scientific, Santa Ana, CA) to which an equal volume of 80% AB serum 20% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, MO) is added dropwise. The resulting cell suspension is aliquoted
 25 into cryovials and frozen in liquid nitrogen. The monocytes can be used for restimulation of CTL for expansion.

The pellet fraction is resuspended in 100 mL of AB Culture Medium, inoculated into two T-75 tissue culture flasks and cultured in a humidified 5% CO_2 incubator for 40 hours. Following the

incubation, the non adherent cells are harvested by moderate pipeting, washed and resuspended at a concentration of $2 - 5 \times 10^6$ cells/mL in AB Culture Medium. The cell suspension is overlaid over four columns of 4.0 mL OCS separation medium (density 1.0565 gr/ml, pH 7.4, 280 mOsm/kg H₂O), in AB Culture Medium and centrifuged at $650 \times g$ for 20 minutes at room temperature without
5 braking.

The interface and pellet cells are harvested and washed in AB Culture Medium (Basal RPMI-1640 medium, Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island, NY) by centrifugation once at $650 \times g$ for 10 minutes and twice thereafter at $200 \times g$ for 5 minutes each at room temperature. The yield and viability of both cell fractions is estimated by counting on a hemocytometer using trypan blue
10 exclusion.

The purity of dendritic cells in the interface fraction is quantified following analysis on a flow cytometer (FACS). Dendritic cells are characterized as negative for cell phenotype markers CD3 (T lymphocytes), CD14 (monocytes), CD16 (NK cells) and CD20 (B-cells) and positive for HLA class II expression using dual staining with HLA-DR (on the FITC channel) and a cocktail of CD3, CD14,
15 CD16, CD20 (on the PE channel). Dual staining with IgG2a on both the FITC and PE channels can be used as isotype control.

The morphology of the cells can also be evaluated using photomicroscopy. The DC enriched fraction contains large sized veiled cells with cytoplasmic processes extending from the cell surface, features characteristic of DC.
20

Example 6

Induction of Prostate Tumor Antigen-Specific CTL by Xenogeneic PAP

A T-cell *in vitro* priming and expansion system is used to establish the utility of xenogeneic PAP in the generation of HLA class I restricted CTL, a cellular immune response.

25 HLA-A2.1-positive PBMNC are isolated by standard methods on density gradient (FICOLL-HYPAQUE, Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Piscataway, NJ) having a density of 1.077 gr/ml. The cells are primed with mouse PAP at a concentration of about 10 μ g/ml for two or five days. The cell preparation is then depleted of CD4+ T-cells by solid phase immunoadsorption and separated into low density and high density cells over a 1.068 gr/ml density gradient. The different fractions are then
30 cultured separately in AIM V media (Gibco, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with rIL-2 (20 U/ml). Autologous PBMNC that are cultured in Aim V media are used as antigen presenting cells (dendritic cells) for restimulation at weekly intervals. Lytic potential of the cells can be assessed in a standard 4-hour chromium release assay with the HLA-A2-1-transgenic prostate carcinoma cell line LnCaP.FGC as a target. This cell line is described in co-owned PCT application published as
35 WO97/24438, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

To investigate whether the observed cytotoxicity is a HLA-class I-restricted CD8+ cytolytic T-cell mediated phenomenon a blocking assay with the monomorphic HLA class I-specific monoclonal antibody W6/32 (ATCC) antibody can be performed. W6/32 blocks HLA class I mediated killing in standard assays, whilst control antibody CA141 is specific for HLA class II (DR) and will not interfere with class I restricted killing.

While the invention has been described with reference to specific methods and embodiments, it will be appreciated that various modifications and changes may be made without departing from the invention.

10

SEQUENCE LISTING

5 (1) GENERAL INFORMATION

(i) APPLICANT: Dendreon Corporation

10 (ii) TITLE OF THE INVENTION: Composition and Method for
Producing an Immune Response Against Tumor-Related Antigens

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 11

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

15 (A) ADDRESSEE: Dehlinger & Associates
(B) STREET: P.O. Box 60850
(C) CITY: Palo Alto
(D) STATE: CA
(E) COUNTRY: US
20 (F) ZIP: 94306

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette
(B) COMPUTER: IBM Compatible
25 (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: not yet assigned
30 (B) FILING DATE: 10-APR-1998
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/043,301
35 (B) FILING DATE: 11-APR-1997

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

(A) NAME: Stratford, Carol A
40 (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 34,444
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 7636-0013.41

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

(A) TELEPHONE: 650-324-0880
45 (B) TELEFAX: 650-324-0960

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

50 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1158 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

55 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: mouse prostatic acid phosphatase (mPAP)

60 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

ATGGGAGCCG TTCCTCTGCC CCTGAGCCCG ACAGCAAGCC TCAGCCTTGG CTTCTTGCTC	60
CTGCTTTCTC TCTGCCTGGA CCCAGGCCAA GCCAAGGAGT TGAAGTTTGT GACATTGGTG	120
65 TTTCGACATG GAGACCGAGG TCCCATCGAG ACCTTTCCTA CCGACCCCAT TACGGAATCC	180
TCGTGGCCAC AAGGATTTGG CCAACTCACC CAGTGGGGCA TGGAACAGCA CTACGAACCTT	240
GGAAGTTATA TAAGGAAAAG ATACGGAAGA TTCTTGAACG ACACCTATAA GCATGATCAG	300

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      ATTTATATCC GGAGCACAGA TGTGGACAGG ACTTTGATGA GTGCTATGAC AAACCTTGCA 360
      GCCCTGTTTC CTCCAGAGGG GATCAGCATC TGGGAATCCTA GACTGCTCTG GCAGCCCATC 420
      CCAGTGCACA CCGTGTCTCT CTCTGAGGAT CGGTTGCTGT ACCTGCCTTT CAGAGACTGC 480
      CCTCGTTTTG AAGAACTCAA GAGTGAGACT TTAGAATCTG AGGAATTCTT GAAGAGGCTT 540
5     CATCCATATA AAAGCTTCCT GGACACCTTG TCGTCGCTGT CGGGATTCTGA TGACCAGGAT 600
      CTTTTTGGAA TCTGGAGTAA AGTTTATGAC CCTTTATTCT GCGAGAGTGT TCACAATTTT 660
      ACCTTGCCCT CCTGGGCCAC CGAGGACGCC ATGATTAAGT TGAAAGAGCT ATCAGAATTA 720
      TCTCTGCTAT CACTTTATGG AATTCAACAAG CAGAAAAGAGA AATCTCGACT CCAAGGGGGC 780
      GTCCTGGTCA ATGAAATCCT CAAGAATATG AAGCTTGCAA CTCAGCCACA GAAGTATAAA 840
10    AAGCTGGTCA TGTATTCCGC ACACGACACT ACCGTGAGTG GCCTGCAGAT GGCGCTAGAT 900
      GTTTATAATG GAGTTCTGCC TCCCTACGCT TCTTGCCACA TGATGGAATT GTACCATGAT 960
      AAGGGGGGGC ACTTTGTGGA GATGTACTAT CGGAATGAGA CCCAGAACGA GCCCTACCCA 1020
      CTCACGCTGC CAGGCTGCAC CCACAGCTGC CCTCTGGAGA AGTTTGCGGA GCTACTGGAC 1080
      CCGGTGATCC CBCAGGACTG GGCCACGGAG TGTATGGCCA CAAGCAGCCA CCAAGGTACT 1140
15    GTGGGCGCTT TGGGTTAG 1158

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 20 (A) LENGTH: 385 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- 25 (C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: mouse prostatic acid phosphatase (mPAP)
 coding sequence

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

```

30    Met Gly Ala Val Pro Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Thr Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu
      1      5      10      15
      Gly Phe Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Cys Leu Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Lys
      20      25      30
35    Glu Leu Lys Phe Val Thr Leu Val Phe Arg His Gly Asp Arg Gly Pro
      35      40      45
      Ile Glu Thr Phe Pro Thr Asp Pro Ile Thr Glu Ser Ser Trp Pro Gln
      50      55      60
      Gly Phe Gly Gln Leu Thr Gln Trp Gly Met Glu Gln His Tyr Glu Leu
      65      70      75      80
40    Gly Ser Tyr Ile Arg Lys Arg Tyr Gly Arg Phe Leu Asn Asp Thr Tyr
      85      90      95
      Lys His Asp Gln Ile Tyr Ile Arg Ser Thr Asp Val Asp Arg Thr Leu
      100      105      110
45    Met Ser Ala Met Thr Asn Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Pro Pro Glu Gly Ile
      115      120      125
      Ser Ile Trp Asn Pro Arg Leu Leu Trp Gln Pro Ile Pro Val His Thr
      130      135      140
      Val Ser Leu Ser Glu Asp Arg Leu Leu Tyr Leu Pro Phe Arg Asp Cys
      145      150      155      160
50    Pro Arg Phe Glu Glu Leu Lys Ser Glu Thr Leu Glu Ser Glu Glu Phe
      165      170      175
      Leu Lys Arg Leu His Pro Tyr Lys Ser Phe Leu Asp Thr Leu Ser Ser
      180      185      190
      Leu Ser Gly Phe Asp Asp Gln Asp Leu Phe Gly Ile Trp Ser Lys Val
      195      200      205
55    Tyr Asp Pro Leu Phe Cys Glu Ser Val His Asn Phe Thr Leu Pro Ser
      210      215      220
      Trp Ala Thr Glu Asp Ala Met Ile Lys Leu Lys Glu Leu Ser Glu Leu
      225      230      235      240
60    Ser Leu Leu Ser Leu Tyr Gly Ile His Lys Gln Lys Glu Lys Ser Arg
      245      250      255
      Leu Gln Gly Gly Val Leu Val Asn Glu Ile Leu Lys Asn Met Lys Leu
      260      265      270
      Ala Thr Gln Pro Gln Lys Tyr Lys Lys Leu Val Met Tyr Ser Ala His
      275      280      285
65    Asp Thr Thr Val Ser Gly Leu Gln Met Ala Leu Asp Val Tyr Asn Gly
      290      295      300

```



```

Val Leu Pro Pro Tyr Ala Ser Cys His Met Met Glu Leu Tyr His Asp
305                      310                      315                      320
Lys Gly Gly His Phe Val Glu Met Tyr Tyr Arg Asn Glu Thr Gln Asn
                      325                      330                      335
5  Glu Pro Tyr Pro Leu Thr Leu Pro Gly Cys Thr His Ser Cys Pro Leu
                      340                      345                      350
Glu Lys Phe Ala Glu Leu Leu Asp Pro Val Ile Pro Gln Asp Trp Ala
                      355                      360                      365
Thr Glu Cys Met Ala Thr Ser Ser His Gln Gly Thr Val Gly Ala Leu
10                      370                      375                      380
Gly
385

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

15

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: gene specific primer for 5' end cloning of mPAP from mouse prostate (first round)

25

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

CATTCCGGTA GTACATCTCC AC

22

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: gene specific primer for 5' end cloning of mPAP from mouse prostate (second round)

40

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

GTCACAAACT TCAACTCCTT GG

22

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

50

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: gene specific primer for 3' end cloning of mPAP from mouse prostate (first round)

55

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

60

GATGTACTAC CGGAATGAGA C

21

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

65

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: gene specific primer for 3' end cloning
of mPAP from mouse prostate (second round)

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Other
(B) LOCATION: 1, 10
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: \note: "where N is A, G, C, or T"

(A) NAME/KEY: Other
(B) LOCATION: 13
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: \note: "where R is A or G"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

NGTGATCCCN CARGACTGG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: synthetic anchor primer one (AP1) for
mPAP cloning

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

CCATCCTAAT ACGACTCACT ATAGGGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: synthetic anchor primer two (AP2) for
mPAP cloning

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

ACTCACTATA GGGCTCGAGC GGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: forward primer (A31091) for mPAP
amplification

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

AAGTGCAGCA CCTCCTAAGG

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

5 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

10

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: reverse primer (A31093) for mPAP amplification

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

GCACTTCCTG CTGAGCTCC

19

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

20

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 31 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (C) INDIVIDUAL ISOLATE: signal peptide of the deduced amino acid sequence for mPAP

30

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

Met	Gly	Ala	Val	Pro	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu
1				5				10					15		
Gly	Phe	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Cys	Leu	Asp	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ala	
35			20					25					30		

IT IS CLAIMED:

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 2.

2. The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide has at least 95% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 2.

3. The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, having the amino sequence SEQ ID NO: 2, including conservative amino acid substitutions thereto, wherein said substitutions do not alter said sequence by more than about 10%.

4. The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, having the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO: 2.

5. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 2.

6. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 5, comprising a sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 95% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 2.

7. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 5, comprising the sequence SEQ ID NO: 1.

8. An expression vector containing the polynucleotide of any of claims 5-7, and regulatory elements effective for expression of the polynucleotide in a suitable host.

9. The vector of claim 8, wherein said vector is a baculovirus vector suitable for use in an insect cell expression system.

10. A method of inducing an immune response against ~~a tumor associated antigen~~ in a mammalian subject, comprising

administering to the subject an immunogenic dosage of a composition comprising a xenogeneic form of ~~said tumor related antigen~~ ^{PAP} from a different mammalian species.

~~11. The method of claim 10, wherein said tumor-associated antigen is [human prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP)] and said xenogeneic antigen includes a non-human PAP.~~

11. ^{form of PAP}
~~12. The method of claim 10, wherein said xenogeneic antigen is mouse PAP.~~

5
12. ¹¹
~~13. The method of claim 12, wherein said mouse PAP is selected according to any of claims~~

1-4.

13. ¹²
~~14. The method of claim 13, wherein said xenogeneic antigen is produced in insect cells.~~

10
14. ¹³ ^{form of PAP}
~~15. The method of any of claims 10-14, wherein said xenogeneic antigen composition includes a viral expression system which expresses said xenogeneic antigen form of PAP.~~

15
15. ¹⁴
~~16. The method of claim 15, wherein said viral expression system is selected from the group consisting of vaccinia virus, adeno virus and adeno-like virus.~~

16. ¹³ ^{form of PAP}
~~17. The method of any of claims 10-14, wherein said xenogeneic antigen composition includes a dendritic cell pulsed *in vitro* with said xenogeneic antigen form of PAP.~~

20
17. ^{PAP}
~~18. An immunogenic composition for eliciting an immune response against a tumor-related antigen in a mammalian species, comprising a recombinant virus that expresses a xenogeneic form of said tumor-related antigen~~

25
18. ¹⁷ ^{PAP}
~~19. The immunogenic composition of claim 18, wherein said xenogeneic form of said tumor is a related antigen is a non-human prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP).~~

19. ¹⁸
~~20. The immunogenic composition of claim 19, wherein said PAP is selected according to any of claims 1-4.~~

30
20. ^{PAP}
~~21. An immunogenic composition for eliciting a cellular immune response against a tumor-related antigen in a mammalian species, comprising a dendritic cell that has been pulsed *in vitro* with a xenogeneic form of said tumor-related antigen~~

35

21.

PAP

~~22.~~ The composition of claim 20, wherein said ~~tumor-related antigen~~ includes a non-human prostatic acid phosphatase.

22.

21

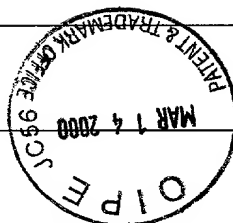
~~23.~~ The composition of claim ~~22~~, wherein said PAP is selected according to any of claims

5 1-4.

AMENDED SHEET

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
(Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
7636-0013.10



As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR INDUCING AN IMMUNE RESPONSE AGAINST TUMOR-RELATED ANTIGENS

the specification of which (check only one item below):

- ☐ is attached hereto.
- ☐ was filed as United States application
Serial No. _____
on _____,
and was amended
on _____, (if applicable)
- ☒ was filed as PCT international application
Number PCT/US98/07232
on 10 April 1998,
and was amended under PCT Article 19
on _____.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or 365(a) of any PCT international application(s) which designated at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application(s) having a filing date before that of the application(s) on which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119:

COUNTRY (if PCT, indicate "PCT")	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC §119	
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States application(s) or 365(c) of any PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35, U.S.C. §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56(a) which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

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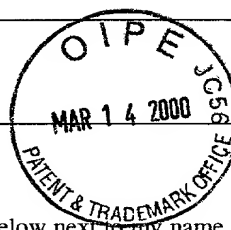
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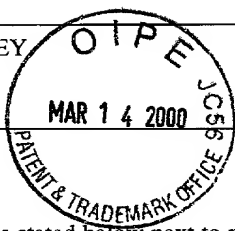
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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service with sufficient postage as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C., 20231, on:

Date: 3-9-00

By: [Signature]

Docket No. 7636-0013.10

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

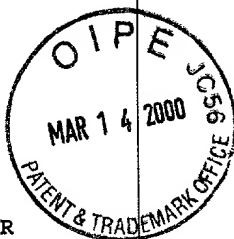
IN RE APPLICATION OF:

Reiner Laus et al.

SERIAL No.: 09/402,845

FILED: April 10, 1998

FOR: COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR
INDUCING AN IMMUNE RESPONSE
AGAINST TUMOR-RELATED ANTIGENS



EXAMINER: Unknown

ART UNIT: Unknown

Power of Attorney by Assignee and Certification
Under 37 CFR §3.73(b)

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

I, the undersigned, acting on behalf of the Assignee of

☐ an undivided share of the entire right, title, and interest

☒ the entire right, title and interest

in the above-identified patent application, appoint the attorneys and agents listed below to prosecute this application and transact all business with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in connection therewith. This appointment is to the exclusion of the inventor(s) and their attorney(s) and agent(s) in accordance with the provisions of 37 CFR 3.71.

All prior powers of attorney for this application are hereby revoked. The appointed representatives are:

Peter J. Dehlinger, Registration No. 28,006
Judy M. Mohr, Registration No. 38,563
LeeAnn Gorthey, Registration No. 37,337
Linda R. Judge, Registration No. 42,702
Michael L. Gencarella, Registration No. P44,703
Michael T. Gabrik, Registration No. 32,896

all affiliated with Dehlinger and Associates.

Direct all telephone calls to Peter J. Dehlinger at (650)
324-0880. Address all correspondence to:

DEHLINGER & ASSOCIATES
P.O. Box 60850
Palo Alto, CA 94306
Telephone: (650) 324-0880

In accordance with 37 CFR 3.73(b), I hereby certify that I
am empowered to act on behalf of the Assignee. To the best of
my knowledge and belief, title is in the Assignee, as evidenced
by the Assignment noted above.

I further declare that these statements were made with the
knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are
punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Title 18, USC
§1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the
validity of the this application or any patent resulting
therefrom.

ASSIGNEE: Dendreon Corporation

Signature: David L. Updal

Typed Name: DAVID L. UPDAL

Title: Executive Vice President

Date: 2/7/00

Address: 3005 1st AVE Seattle WA 98121

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY (CONTINUED)
(Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
7636-0013.10

PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 120:

U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS (Check one)		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED
60/043,301	11 April 1997			X
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.				
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. SERIAL NUMBERS ASSIGNED (if any)		

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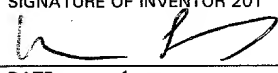
Peter J. Dehlinger 28,006
Linda R. Judge 42,702

Judy M. Mohr 38,563
Michael L. Gencarella P44,703

LeeAnn Gorthey 37,337
Michael T. Gabrik 32,896

Send Correspondence to:			Direct Telephone Calls to:	
Dehlinger & Associates P.O. Box 60850 Palo Alto, CA 94306			Peter J. Dehlinger (650) 324-0880	
201	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME <u>Laus</u>	FIRST GIVEN NAME <u>Reiner</u>	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Bellevue</u>	STATE OF FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>Washington</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>Germany</u>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>4733 154th Pl., SE</u>	CITY <u>Bellevue</u> <i>W A</i>	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY <u>WA, 98006 US</u>
202	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME <u>Ruegg</u>	FIRST GIVEN NAME <u>Curtis</u>	SECOND GIVEN NAME <u>L.</u>
	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Redwood City</u>	STATE OF FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>California</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>USA</u>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>826 Shepard Way</u>	CITY <u>Redwood City</u>	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY <u>CA 94062 US</u>
203	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME <u>Shapero</u>	FIRST GIVEN NAME <u>Michael</u>	SECOND GIVEN NAME <u>H.</u>
	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Redwood City</u>	STATE OF FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>California</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>US</u>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>2449 Carson Street</u>	CITY <u>Redwood City</u>	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY <u>CA 94061 US</u>
204	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME <u>Yang</u>	FIRST GIVEN NAME <u>Demao</u>	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Mountain View</u>	STATE OF FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>California</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>China</u>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>1921 Rock St., #16</u>	CITY <u>Mountain View</u>	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY <u>CA 94043 US</u>

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201 	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 204
DATE <u>2/4/00</u>	DATE	DATE	DATE

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY (CONTINUED)

(Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)


ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
7636-0013.10**PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. §120:**

U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS (Check one)		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED
60/043,301	11 April 1997			X
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.				
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Linda R. Judge 42,702Judy M. Mohr 38,563
Michael L. Gencarella P44,703LeeAnn Gorthey 37,337
Michael T. Gabrik 32,896**Send Correspondence to:**Dehlinger & Associates
P.O. Box 60850
Palo Alto, CA 94306**Direct Telephone Calls to:**Peter J. Dehlinger
(650) 324-0880

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DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
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COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY (CONTINUED)
(Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

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SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203 <i>Michael Shapero</i>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 204
DATE	DATE	DATE FEB 16 2000	DATE

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY (CONTINUED)
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 204
			<i>Demao</i>
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
			2/9/00